UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/020,026	12/14/2001	Glenn Darrell Batalden	ROC920010306US1	8987

			EXAMINER
7590	04/07/2006		ZHOU, TING

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ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2173	

DATE MAILED: 04/07/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

PTO-90C (Rev. 10/03)

	Application No.	Applicant(s)
Office Action Summary	10/020,026	BATALDEN ET AL.
	Examiner	**Art Unit**	
	Ting Zhou	2173	

-- *The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address* --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE _3_ MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.
- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on _01 February 2006_.

2a)☒ This action is **FINAL**.   2b)☐ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) _1-4,7,9-15,17,19-26,28 and 30-36_ is/are pending in the application.

　　4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) _1-4, 7, 9-15, 17, 19-26, 28 and 30-36_ is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

　　Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

　　Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

　　a)☐ All   b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

　　　1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

　　　2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

　　　3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

　　* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1)☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)

2)☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)

3)☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
　　Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.

4)☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
　　Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ .

5)☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)

6)☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

1.   The amendment filed on 1 February 2006 have been received and entered. Claims 1-4, 7,

9-15, 17, 19-26, 28 and 30-36 as amended are pending in the application.

Claim Objections

2.   Claim 31 is objected to because of the following informalities: Claim 31 refers to "the

method of claim 30". However, claim 30 recites a computer, not a method. For prosecution

purposes, the examiner assumes that this is a typographical error and that claim 31 was intended

to read as "The computer of claim 30". Appropriate correction is required.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

The following is a quotation of the first paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

> The specification shall contain a written description of the invention, and of the manner and process of making
> and using it, in such full, clear, concise, and exact terms as to enable any person skilled in the art to which it
> pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and use the same and shall set forth the best mode
> contemplated by the inventor of carrying out his invention.

3.   Claims 14-15, 17 and 19-24 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, as failing

to comply with the written description requirement. The claim(s) contains subject matter which

was not described in the specification in such a way as to reasonably convey to one skilled in the

relevant art that the inventor(s), at the time the application was filed, had possession of the

claimed invention. Claim 14 includes the added limitation of "tangible", on line 1; the original

disclosure of the application does not provide any definitions or support for "tangible computer

readable medium", therefore, the added "tangible" is new matter. Claims 15 and 17-24 depend

upon claim 14 and are rejected for similar reasons.

4.   Claim 19 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for

failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as

the invention. Claim 19 contains the trademark/trade name Netscape Navigator® browser and

Microsoft Internet Explorer® browser on lines 3-4. Where a trademark or trade name is used in

a claim as a limitation to identify or describe a particular material or product, the claim does not

comply with the requirements of 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph. See *Ex parte Simpson*, 218

USPQ 1020 (Bd. App. 1982). The claim scope is uncertain since the trademark or trade name

cannot be used properly to identify any particular material or product. A trademark or trade

name is used to identify a source of goods, and not the goods themselves. Thus, a trademark or

trade name does not identify or describe the goods associated with the trademark or trade name.

In the present case, the trademark/trade name is used to identify/describe browser programs and,

accordingly, the identification/description is indefinite.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all

obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

5.   Claims 1-2, 4, 7, 12-15, 20, 25-26, 28 and 32-34 and 36 are rejected under 35 U.S.C.

103(a) as being unpatentable over Yen et al. U.S. Publication 2002/0054141 (hereinafter "Yen")

and Hodgkinson U.S. Publication 2002/0016802.

Referring to claims 1, 14 and 25, Yen teaches a method, computer readable medium and

computer comprising a memory containing at least a browser programming (computer system

with storage executing an application program that displays browser windows for conducting

online stock transactions) (Yen: page 2, paragraphs 0026-0027 and page 4, paragraph 0046); a

processor which when executing the browser programming, is configured to: open a controlling

browser window configured to control aspects of a controlled browser window (for example, the

first main window display opens the first sub-window display, which is subordinate to, or

controlled by the first main window display) (Yen: page 4, paragraphs 0047-0052), wherein the

controlling browser window establishes at least one event handler prior to opening the controlled

browser window (menu/function buttons are inherently designed with event handlers which

handles subsequent processing each time the button is selected; for example, it is established that

upon user selection of a window control button, a sub-window will be displayed at a certain

location) (Yen: page 4, paragraphs 0048-0049); and open the controlled browser window,

wherein the controlled browser window includes a display area for rendering viewable content

received from network locations (the first main window executes a launching object in the first window to open, i.e. display the first sub-window) (Yen: pages 2-3, paragraphs 0029-0032 and page 4, paragraphs 0047-0052), and wherein the controlling browser window controls at least one functional aspect of the controlled browser window, during a browsing session engaged in by a user (the first main window controls functional aspects of the first sub-window in that when the first main window shifts or closes, the first sub-window shifts or closes correspondingly) (Yen: page 4, paragraph 0052; this is further recited in pages 5-6, claim 1). However, although Yen teaches event handlers that causes response upon user input, Yen fails to explicitly teach receiving user input to which the controlled browser window is configured to produce a predetermined response and overriding the predetermined response by executing an action specified by the at least one event to cause a response different from the predetermined response. Hodgkinson teaches the display of user selected information received from a network such as the Internet (Hodgkinson: paragraphs 0001-0002 on page 1 and Figure 1), similar to that of Yen. In addition, Hodgkinson further teaches receiving user input to which the controlled browser window is configured to produce a predetermined response and overriding the predetermined response by executing an action to cause a response different from the predetermined response (upon receiving user selection requesting a change in the layout of the displayed webpage, instead of executing the change, the system overrides the display change and prevents the browser from reformatting the pages) (Hodgkinson: paragraph 0015 on page 2). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teachings of Yen and Hodgkinson before him at the time the invention was made, to modify the control of a browser window of Yen to include receiving an input and causing a response different than the predetermined

response, taught by Hodgkinson, in order to obtain receiving user input to which the controlled

browser window is configured to produce a predetermined response and overriding the

predetermined response by executing an action specified by the at least one event to cause a

response different from the predetermined response. One would have been motivated to make

such a combination in order to provide a management system that keeps users from conducting

harmful or unauthorized actions on data, maintaining data integrity and security.

Referring to claim 34, Yen teaches a method comprising opening a browser program that

opens a first browser window configured to open and display an HTML document (the

application program 44 opens a HTML document window, such as a browser window for

conducting on online stock transaction) (Yen: page 4, paragraph 0046), wherein the HTML

document includes an executable component, which when processed by the browser program

causes the browser program to establish at least one event handler, and further configured to

open a second browser window (the first main window displaying the HTML online stock

transaction content opens the first sub-window, i.e. second browser window, upon execution of

the launching object in the first main window; menu/function buttons are inherently designed

with event handlers which handles subsequent processing each time the button is selected; for

example, it is established that upon user selection of a window control button, a sub-window will

be displayed at a certain location) (Yen: pages 2-3, paragraphs 0029-0032 and page 4,

paragraphs 0047-0052); and opening the second browser window, wherein the executable

component of the first browser window is further configured to control at least one functional

aspect of the second browser window, during the browsing session engaged in by a user

interacting with the second browser window (the first main window controls functional aspects

of the first sub-window in that when the first main window shifts or closes, the first sub-window

shifts or closes correspondingly) (Yen: page 4, paragraph 0052; this is further recited in pages 5-

6, claim 1). However, although Yen teaches event handlers that causes response upon user input,

Yen fails to explicitly teach receiving user input to which the controlled browser window is

configured to produce a predetermined response and overriding the predetermined response by

executing an action specified by the at least one event to cause a response different from the

predetermined response. Hodgkinson teaches the display of user selected information received

from a network such as the Internet (Hodgkinson: paragraphs 0001-0002 on page 1 and Figure

1), similar to that of Yen. In addition, Hodgkinson further teaches receiving user input to which

the controlled browser window is configured to produce a predetermined response and

overriding the predetermined response by executing an action to cause a response different from

the predetermined response (upon receiving user selection requesting a change in the layout of

the displayed webpage, instead of executing the change, the system overrides the display change

and prevents the browser from reformatting the pages) (Hodgkinson: paragraph 0015 on page 2).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teachings of Yen and

Hodgkinson before him at the time the invention was made, to modify the control of a browser

window of Yen to include receiving an input and causing a response different than the

predetermined response, taught by Hodgkinson, in order to obtain receiving user input to which

the controlled browser window is configured to produce a predetermined response and

overriding the predetermined response by executing an action specified by the at least one event

to cause a response different from the predetermined response. One would have been motivated

to make such a combination in order to provide a management system that keeps users from conducting harmful or unauthorized actions on data, maintaining data integrity and security.

Referring to claims 2, 15 and 26, Yen, as modified, teach the viewable content is Web content (the browser windows display information from a network, such as from the Internet, i.e. web content) (Yen: page 4, paragraph 0050 and page 5, paragraph 0061).

Referring to claims 4, 20 and 28, Yen, as modified, teach opening the controlling browser window further comprises locking at least one of a keyboard key and a mouse key (windows are opened via operation of the input device, such as a mouse or a keyboard) (Yen: page 2, paragraph 0026).

Referring to claim 7, Yen, as modified, teach re-establishing the at least one event handler for each change in a network address being accessed by the opened controlled browser window (the first main window, or controlling browser window comprises menu/function buttons, such as buttons 32 shown in Figures 3 and 4a-c; menu/function buttons are inherently designed with event handlers which handles subsequent processing each time the menu button is selected; for example, each time the user changes the network address by accessing a different web page via selecting one of the menu buttons, i.e. the "back" and "forward" arrow buttons, the menu button event handler acts to handle the processing) (Yen: page 2, paragraph 0026).

Referring to claim 12, Yen, as modified, teach opening the controlled browser window comprises executing a controlled browser program and wherein opening the controlling browser window comprises executing a controlling browser program (the plurality of controlling and controlled browser windows, such as the first main window and first sub-window can be executed, or displayed by different application programs) (Yen: page 5, paragraph 0062).

Referring to claim 13, Yen, as modified, teach in response to receiving user input configured to produce a first action by the opened controlled browser program, executing the controlling browser program to override the first action and produce a second action (upon receiving user selection requesting a change in the layout of the displayed webpage, instead of executing the change, the system prevents the browser from reformatting the pages) (Hodgkinson: paragraph 0015 on page 2).

Referring to claim 32, Yen, as modified, teach a network connection configured to support communications with the network locations via a network (computer system is linked to and communicates with the server via a network) (Yen: page 3, paragraph 0041 and page 4, paragraph 0050).

Referring to claim 33, Yen, as modified, teach the network is the Internet (the windows display Internet information and activities) (Yen: page 5, paragraph 0061).

Referring to claim 36, Yen, as modified, teach the executable component processed by the browser program renders the first browser window as a hidden window and the second browser window as a viewable window (each of the windows displayed by the application program comprise a minimize and maximize function button, as shown in Figure 1; therefore, the first main window, or controlling window controlling the first sub-window can be minimized, or hidden) (Yen: page 2, paragraph 0026 and pages 2-3, paragraphs 0031), and wherein the browsing activity engaged in by the user is restricted by the executable component (the application program restricts user's browsing activity with linked sub-windows by controlling the closing of the first sub-window for example, thereby preventing user browsing activity with the first sub-window) (Yen: page 3, paragraphs 0032-0033 and page 4, paragraphs 0048-0052).

6.   Claims 3, 9-11, 17, 19, 21-24, 30-31 and 35 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(a) as being

unpatentable by Yen et al. U.S. Publication 2002/0054141 (hereinafter "Yen") and Hodgkinson

U.S. Publication 2002/0016802, as applied to claims 1, 14, 25 and 34 above, and Netscape®

Communicator 4.75, copyright 2000 (hereinafter "Netscape").

        Referring to claims 3, 17 and 35, Yen and Hodgkinson teach all of the limitations as

applied to claims 1, 14 and 34 above. However, although Yen and Hodgkinson teach wherein

the controlling browser window is further configured to control operational and graphical aspects

of the controlled browser window (the first main window controlling the displaying/closing and

display location of the controlled first sub-window) (Yen: page 4, paragraph 0052), Yen and

Hodgkinson fail to explicitly teach aspects of the controlled browser window to be controlled by

the controlling browser window including the control of at least one browser chrome element

displayed by a graphical user interface displayed by the opened controlled browser window.

Netscape teaches a graphical user interface that displays information received from the network,

i.e. Internet, in browser windows (Netscape: Screenshots 2-3) similar to that of Yen and

Hodgkinson. In addition, Netscape further teaches aspects of the controlled browser window to

be controlled by the controlling browser window including at least one browser chrome element

displayed by a graphical user interface displayed by the opened controlled browser window

(controlling at least one browser chrome element by deactivating the display of a portion of the

chrome, i.e. some of the navigation buttons such as the "Back" and "Forward" buttons)

(Netscape: Screenshot 4). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having

the teachings of Yen, Hodgkinson and Netscape before him at the time the invention was made,

to modify the control of operational and graphical aspects of a browser window by another browser window of Yen and Hodgkinson to include the prevention of the display of a portion of the browser window taught by Netscape. One would have been motivated to make such a combination in order to provide a management system that keeps users from conducting harmful or unauthorized actions on data, maintaining data integrity and security.

Referring to claims 9, 22 and 30, Yen, as modified, teach opening the controlling browser window comprises preventing at least a portion of chrome of the opened controlled browser window from being displayed on an output device (deactivating the display of a portion of the chrome, i.e. some of the navigation buttons such as the "Back" and "Forward" buttons) (Netscape: Screenshot 4).

Referring to claims 10, 23 and 31, Yen, as modified, teach the chrome of the opened controlled browser window comprises at least one of a tool bar, a menu bar, a title bar, an address field and a border (as shown in Figure 1 of Yen, each of the displayed windows, including the displayed first main window and the first sub-window, comprises a tool bar, a menu bar, a title bar and a border).

Referring to claims 11 and 24, Yen, as modified, teach the controlling browser window comprises at least one of a tool bar, a menu bar, a title bar, an address field, and a border (as shown in Figure 1 of Yen, each of the displayed windows, including the displayed first main window and the first sub-window, comprises a tool bar, a menu bar, a title bar and a border).

Referring to claim 19, Yen, as modified, teach opening the controlled browser window comprises executing a controlled browser program selected from one of Netscape Navigator®

browser and Microsoft Internet Explorer® browser (screenshot 3 shows the web page displayed

on a Netscape Navigator® browser).

Referring to claim 21, Yen, as modified, teach the controlling browser window is

configured to restrict the browsing activity engaged in by the user by limiting access to at least

one network address that is accessible by the opened controlled browser window (restrict

browsing activity of the opened browser window, i.e. the "Google Business Solutions" window

shown in Screenshot 3, by deactivating the display of a portion of the chrome, i.e. some of the

navigation buttons such as the "Back" and "Forward" buttons, preventing those network

addresses corresponding to the "Back" and "Forward" buttons from being accessed by the

"Google Business Solutions" window) (Netscape: Screenshots 3-4).

Response to Arguments

7.   Applicant's arguments filed 1 February 2006 have been fully considered but they are not

persuasive:

8.   The applicant argues that Hodgkinson's teaching of deferring the reformatting of a

webpage as it is being downloaded fails to disclose the recited limitation of receiving user input

to which the second browser window is configured to produce a predetermined response and

overriding the predetermined response by executing an action specified by the at least one event

handler to cause a response different from the predetermined response, as recited in the claims.

The examiner respectfully disagrees. Hodgkinson teaches the input of a user selection causing a

need for the layout of the displayed page to change, therefore, the displayed page had a

predetermined response of changing the layout of the page, i.e. reformatting the page during the

reception of data *when* user input is received (page 2, paragraph 15). Hodgkinson further teaches

deferring changing of the layout, i.e. reformatting the page until a later time, such as when a

certain amount of data for the new page has been received (page 2, paragraph 15). In other

words, Hodgkinson teaches that instead of executing the predetermined response of reformatting

the page *when* the user input is received, a response other than the predetermined response, such

as performing the reformatting at a later time is executed. Therefore, the examiner respectfully

argues that Hodgkinson teaches receiving user input to which the second browser window is

configured to produce a predetermined response and overriding the predetermined response by

executing an action specified by the at least one event handler to cause a response different from

the predetermined response, as recited in the claims.

9.   In regards to claim 3, the applicant argues that in Netscape, once the second window is

opened, the original browser window fails to exert any control or influence over the second

browser window and fails to control any chrome element displayed by the opened controlled

browser window. The examiner respectfully asserts that the language of the claims, as presently

recited, does not require that the controlling browser window to *keep* controlling the controlled

browser window once the controlled browser window is opened; the language of the claims

simply state "wherein the controlling browser window is further configured to control a

graphical aspect of the controlled browser including the control of at least one browser chrome

element displayed by a graphical user interface displayed by the opened controlled browser

window". Therefore, a teaching in which a controlling browser window controls the browser

chrome element displayed by the GUI of an opened controlled browser window *at least once* teaches the recited claim limitations. Netscape teaches that when a user selects a link in a first browser window, a second browser window is opened (Screenshots 2-4). The second browser window is opened from the first browser window with a portion of the browser chrome, i.e. the back and forward buttons displayed in a manner that is different than the normal appearance of the buttons, i.e. the buttons are grayed out and deactivated in the sense that the user cannot select the back and forward buttons on the second opened browser window (Screenshots 2-4). Therefore, even assuming the first browser window does not control any aspects of the second browser window from this point on, i.e. after first opening the second browser window, the first browser window controls the graphical or visual aspect of the second browser window at least once, namely when the first browser window first opens the second browser window with graphical buttons grayed out.

10.   In view of the above arguments, the examiner respectfully maintains that the rejections teach the subject limitations.

11.   Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after

the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period

will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37

CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event,

however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this
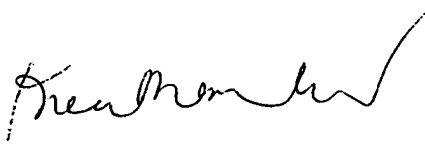
final action.

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the

examiner should be directed to Ting Zhou whose telephone number is (571) 272-4058. The

examiner can normally be reached on Monday - Friday 7:00 am - 4:30 pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's

supervisor, John Cabeca can be reached at (571) 272-4048. The fax phone number for the

organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is (571) 273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent

Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications

may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished

applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR

system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR

system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

TZ

KIEU D. VU
PRIMARY EXAMINER